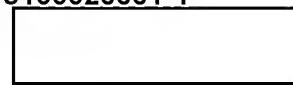


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Yugoslavia: The Party's Executive Bureau has accepted a "special document" setting forth guidelines that could result in increased Communist Party control of news and cultural media.

The 10,000-word document recommends that "democratic social machinery" be created to regularize the presentation of information. It recognizes that freedom of speech is basic to Yugoslavia's self-management system, but makes no effort to reconcile this view with demands for an end to sensationalism, vulgarity, ideological confusion, and catering to special interests.

The guidelines call for a new law to be drafted to determine precise rules and policy. The "machinery," presumably some news management board, would in turn be guided by these criteria and establish objectives for the media. Every publication would set up an editorial council charged with making sure that it adheres to the predetermined policy. Publishers, editors, and individual journalists all would share responsibility for the publication's contents.

The party feels obliged to take this action because of embarrassing articles and a play which in President Tito's view went beyond constructive criticism and aroused his ire. The debates leading to the acceptance of this document indicate there is much concern about the idea of formal censorship. Up to now, the Yugoslav press, radio, television, and theater have been subjected only to loose post facto criticism and intervention exercised by the party and government. Adoption of a new law, incorporating more stringent guidelines is likely to be accompanied by controversy.

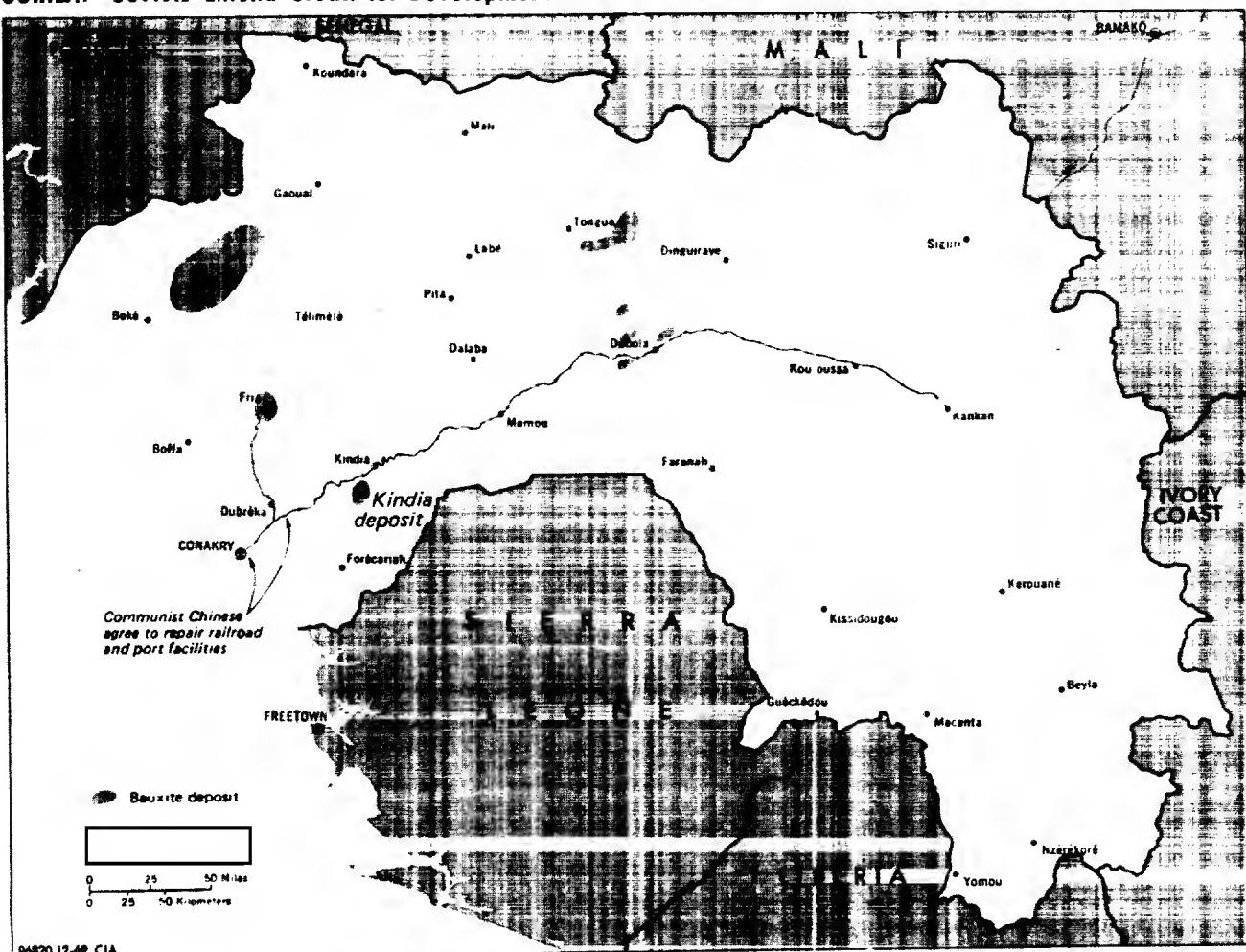
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GUINEA: Soviets Extend Credit for Development of Kindia Bauxite



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USSR-Guinea: Moscow has agreed to provide assistance in exploiting bauxite reserves in southwest Guinea.

According to a Guinean news broadcast, the Soviet Union has extended a credit of nearly \$90 million for the development of the Kindia bauxite deposits. If confirmed, this would be the largest credit the USSR has extended to Guinea.

This project is probably an attempt to help Guinean debt repayments by exporting bauxite to the USSR as well as to East European countries. Although the mine probably contains only low-grade bauxite, Conakry officials claim that at least two million metric tons could be exported annually to the USSR. Guinea's current debt to the USSR amounts to slightly over \$70 million.

This agreement illustrates the continuing success of Guinea's President Sekou Toure in enlisting economic aid from both Communist and Western countries for his shattered economy. The Kindia agreement closely follows the inauguration of a \$183-million Western-financed bauxite development project, and a reported agreement by Communist China to repair Guinea's major railway line and the port facilities at Conakry. (Map)

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USSR-Sudan: The recent visit to Moscow by President Nimairi resulted in new Soviet commitments for trade and economic assistance to the Sudan.

According to a press conference held by the Sudanese President, the Soviets are to provide machinery for the Rahad irrigation project which had been under discussion with both World Bank officials and the USSR. Soviet technicians will help improve cotton production and will supply geological research laboratories.

In addition, Soviet experts will advise on ways to make greater use of Sudanese railways, which they believe are capable of carrying twice their present tonnage. Financial arrangements are unclear, although one report indicated that the Soviet Union will lend \$9.6 million to the Sudan. The USSR also agreed to extend for 3 years the period of repayment on outstanding obligations.

Moscow will purchase about \$43 million worth of cotton to assist in eliminating unsold stock-piles and has agreed to make future purchases. Sudan is to increase its purchases of Soviet consumer goods, transport equipment, and farm machinery.

Since the coup of 25 May 1969, the Sudanese Government has sought and accepted economic assistance from the USSR and several East European countries in an attempt to show a policy shift away from the West. These aid and trade arrangements stem from the economic discussions with the Soviet Union that have been going on for the past three months. Further deals may arise from studies by a Soviet delegation that is to spend six months making a comprehensive survey of economic development projects.

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India: The political situation in strife-ridden West Bengal is deteriorating.

Ajoy Mukherjee, the leader of West Bengal's troubled leftist coalition government, began a three-day fast yesterday to "rouse the conscience of the people" against growing violence in his state. This violence has stemmed largely from attempts by the dominant coalition partner, the Communist Party/Marxist, to increase its power among peasant and labor groups. Mukherjee's hunger strike coincides with the opening of the harvest season, a traditionally tense period when landowners and squatters contest for crops sown by the squatters. Under these circumstances, the fast most likely will heighten tensions and spark new disorders.

In recent weeks, the West Bengal coalition has been moving closer to the breaking point. A further deterioration in the law and order situation could give Mukherjee an excuse to dissolve the coalition and attempt to form an alternative government that excludes the Marxists. No new multi-party government is likely to bring about stability, however, because the Marxists would foment disorders to harass any coalition that did not include them. The final result may yet be direct rule of the state by the central government in New Delhi.

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Chile: Dissident General Roberto Viaux may see himself as the man who can lead Chile out of chaos.

Viaux, who was retired and is still awaiting trial for leading an uprising of some army units last October, has insisted that he is completely apolitical. His constant public statements and [redacted] [redacted] discussions with Chileans of diverse political views, however, indicate that he has a strong interest in matters far beyond the military.

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Viaux has thus far disavowed a movement recently organized to promote his presidential candidacy. It is possible, however, that the continuing popular approbation and publicity might encourage Viaux to believe that Chileans want the leadership he seems confident he can provide. [redacted]

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Central America: The foreign ministers of the five Central American states will begin a two-day meeting in Nicaragua today in an effort to repair the damage done to the Common Market as a result of last summer's El Salvador - Honduras conflict.

The ministers will discuss implementation of the five-point memorandum that resulted from last month's informal foreign ministers' meeting in Costa Rica. This memorandum includes proposals for establishing special commissions to deal with Central American integration and settling the El Salvador - Honduras dispute.

Their attention will also be focused on Honduras' continued refusal to open its section of the Pan American highway to Salvadoran traffic and the establishment of air lift between El Salvador and Nicaragua to avoid this. Both the Salvadorans and Hondurans are generally optimistic that some progress can be made. The meeting, however, is unlikely to result in a quick solution to the problem.

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Communist China: Peking is broadening the scope of its "war preparations" campaign [redacted]

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[redacted] The latest aspects of this drive are the widespread digging of underground personnel shelters and frequent air raid drills in major urban centers. Although many of the "war preparations" measures taken to date appear to have been intended to promote nationwide unity and support for various unpopular domestic programs, this recent activity could also demonstrate to the Soviets that China is maintaining at least a minimum level of readiness in the event of an attack. [redacted]

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Albania-USSR: Party chief Enver Hoxha squelched any chance of improving Albanian-Soviet relations in the immediate future in a speech marking the 25th anniversary of Albania's liberation. In a move presumably meant to put an end to reports that a reconciliation was in the offing, the Albanian leader delivered a scathing attack on the Kremlin leadership. He characterized the occupation of Czechoslovakia as "the starting point for even bigger adventures" against Romania, Yugoslavia, and Albania, and armed provocations against China. The Soviets have so far taken no public notice of Hoxha's remarks. [redacted]

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Rhodesia: Rhodesia's new constitution, approved by referendum last June and passed by Parliament recently, was signed into law over the weekend. General elections will be held early next year, and Rhodesia will then slide into republican status without a formal declaration. The constitution has become a symbol of the political leaders' confidence that Rhodesia's economic and political isolation is nearing an end. Their optimism has been buoyed by the healthiness of the economy and the likelihood that the effects of UN sanctions will grow weaker as time passes. Under present circumstances, Rhodesian leaders see no necessity for any settlement with the UK.

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Ghana: Western oil companies may regain the predominant supply position they once had, following this year's poor performance by the USSR in providing crude oil to Ghana. Last March, Moscow canceled its crude oil shipments to Ghana, apparently in retaliation against Accra's detention of two Soviet trawlers.

The shipments were part of a September 1968 contract which called for the USSR to supply almost 85 percent of the annual crude oil requirements of Ghana's refinery at Tema. Although Moscow resumed shipments in July, Western oil companies were called upon to fill the shortfall on an ad hoc basis. Now the government is inviting bids for its 1970 crude oil needs of 900,000 metric tons, or 1,960,000 tons for the next two years.

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NATO: The long-standing debate over the size of the Alliance's Nuclear Planning Group appears to have been resolved in favor of enlargement. An agreement has been reached that two groups of countries, eight in one and seven in the other, will participate in alternating 18-month terms. Both groups will include the four countries which now hold permanent membership in the established committee of seven, i.e., the US, UK, West Germany, and Italy. Varying pressure for expanding the size of the group had come from Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Norway.

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